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Emigrants examined:

Per steamship *Asia* for Honolulu, passed 29, recommended for rejection 37; for San Francisco, passed 1, recommended for rejection 0; per steamship *Kaga Maru* for Seattle, passed 12, recommended for rejection 21. The emigrants passed, together with 1 intending passenger to Victoria by the steamship *Kaga Maru*, were inspected, bathed, and disinfected, and their effects were disinfected before embarkation.

During the week 540 bags of old rubber shoes and 3 cases of human hair were disinfected with formalin.

Twenty-one cases of cholera were reported, August 22, at Mitajiri, 250 miles west of Kobe. The disease was brought into Mitajiri by the steamship *Kaga Maru*, the infection having been among the steerage passengers. The *Kaga Maru* runs between Dalny, Manchuria, and Osaka, by way of Moji and Mitajiri, Japan.

Cholera has assumed an epidemic form in north Korea.

Week ended September 4. Supplemental bills of health granted to 3 steamships and 1 original bill of health granted to 1 steamship.

There were inspected 251 members of crews and 104 steerage passengers, and 89 members of crews were bathed and disinfected; their effects were disinfected by steam. The number of pieces of baggage steamed was 213. Manifests were viséed for 21,440 pieces of freight, amounting to 1,531 tons.

During the week 6 cases of personal effects were disinfected with formalin.

The official returns of infectious diseases in Kobe for the week show 5 cases of plague with 2 deaths. The foci of infection were widely distributed over the city, 1 case occurring at the extreme western section of the city, 3 cases in the center, and 1 case in the eastern section. One of the patients was a clerk in a branch post-office at Kobe. Strict measures are being taken to prevent the infection from spreading.

There were reported from Kagawa prefecture 1,322 cases of dysentery, of which 303 cases were fatal; 518 cases remain under treatment. The new cases average about 54 per day. Kagawa prefecture is 120 miles southwest of Kobe.

Report from Nagasaki—Rejection of emigrants.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports, September 1:

Month of August, 1909. Emigrants recommended for rejection: Per steamship *Minnesota* for Seattle, 1; per steamship *Asia* for Honolulu, 4. Rejections were for trachoma.

MEXICO.

Report from the Superior Board of Health of Mexico—Yellow fever in Yucatan.

In compliance with articles 1 and 2 of the International Sanitary Convention held at Washington October 14, 1905, the president of the Superior Board of Health of Mexico reports, September 21, that for the week ended September 18, 1 case of yellow fever was registered (September 16) at the plantation of Tekik, in the State of Yucatan,

and a fatal yellow fever case at Merida (September 17), and that prophylactic measures against the disease continue to be carried out.

Report from Coatzacoalcos—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson reports, September 23:

Week ended September 22. Four vessels inspected. Of this number one vessel was fumigated.

Report from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions—Anopheles abundant.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stowe reports, September 23:

Week ended September 22.

Vessels inspected and passed.....	6
Bills of health issued.....	6
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	184
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	8
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	1

No quarantinable disease occurred during the week. Sanitary condition of port and surrounding country good. Mosquitoes, principally *Anopheles*, are abundant.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports, September 30:

Week ended September 20.

Bills of health issued.....	7
Vessels inspected.....	2
Vessels fumigated.....	5
Passengers inspected.....	112
Members of crews inspected.....	273

The general sanitary conditions of Veracruz and vicinity have remained good, no contagious diseases having been reported during the week.

Further relative to yellow fever case on steamship at Veracruz.

Doctor Carter further reports, September 25 and 26:

September 25. The steamship *Sonora* arrived from Progreso the night of September 23 with 9 passengers on board, one of whom, being very ill and considered suspicious, was at once removed under a screen to the San Sebastian Hospital where he died the morning of September 24. An autopsy was held confirming the case as one of yellow fever. Five of the remaining 8 passengers were sent to the observation ward at the hospital for observation for 5 days. Two who were en route to Mexico City were allowed to proceed on the first train leaving Veracruz, and an inspector saw that the tickets were bought for Mexico City. One who was known to be immune was allowed to go to one of the hotels in the city. The vessel was fumigated throughout with sulphur and the crew were kept on board.